NEW YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1848.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO GEN. TAYLOR.

Speech of the Old Hero.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 16]
We announced yesterday that the authorities of Layetts were about to give a complimentary dinner to it distinguished countryman. Gen. Taylor. We furcation of the first of the preparations made, it had turn out a splendid affair. We were no false protests. It really was a splendid effair, in the strictest use of the word—the gallant General may well be proud his countrymen—his reception yesterday, was but other proof, added to the many already given him, of a high esteem in which he is held by them.

The town appeared exceedingly gay and lively. Innugable flags flaunted proudly over the public builders, among which those of the Court-house, Exchange, a market, and the Terpsichore ball-room were concusted.

officer's spaniettes, part of the trophies of Busna Vista, and siso with a cannon ball, a precious relic of the battle of New Orleans. They were accepted with marked satisfaction.

About half-past three, the General, accompanied by the Mayor, Captain Garnett, and Robert Huyghe, Esq. ride out in the barouche in which he came up, and which was drawn by two splendid bay horses. We thought he riswed, evidently with much delight and satisfaction, the rising importance of the city, its late and progressing improvements.

At five o clock dinner was announced About forty gentlemen, comprising the Mayor, Aldermen, and some of the most influential citizens of Lafaystte, ast down to table. The Mayor, M. W Bouligny, presided The illustrious guest est on his right. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman proposed, without any preface, "General Taylor." The toast was received with unbounded applaise.

The gallaut General, in schnowledging the toast, said, that he found it difficult tokypress the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his bosom by this manifests aims of regard online part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than his duty, and no more than would have been done by every patriot who might be placed in zimilar circumstances. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General, had, under the favor of revidence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart had been, to this gath was to a speedy termination. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General had, under the favor of previdence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart had been, to the stream of the department of the device of the development of the dev

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR-HIS

The shipmasters at New Orleans, at their late meeting passed, with other resolutions, complimentary to General Tylor, one tendering him a public dinner at the St. Charles Hotel. In reply to the letter enclosing the resolutions, Gen. Taylor sent the following:—

nave, therefore, to return my sincere asknowledgments for this very acceptable testimonial of your respect; and I beg to assure yeu, that there is no portion of my fellow-citizens to whom I would be sooner indebted for such a civility than to those enterprising shipmasters and sailors of our merchant marine, whose intelligence and boldness have contributed so largely to the present prosperity and national importance of our common country.

With my best wishes, gentlemen, I remain, very respectfully, your ebliged and obedient servant. To Capts. Gro. Welch, H. P. Carr, and others.

Political Intelligence.

Taylor Movements.—A Taylor meeting was held in Wheeling, on Saturday last. The hero of Buena Vista has been nominated for the Presidency at whig meetings, in 16 counties of Fennsylvania, viz:—In Franklia, Huntingdon, Westmoreland, Philadelphia city, Dauphin, Columbis, Lyooming, Beaford, Somerset, Northampton, Fayette, Greene, Tioga, Berks, Carbon, and Philadelphia county; while 28 papers urge his nomination.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—This body having again convened, at Indianapolis, on the 10th inst., Gov. Whitcomb sent in his message on the 11th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1848.

Movements in the Legislature-Political Affairs Sec. Sec.

Among the whig pertion of the House of the General Assembly of Ohio, is a Capt. McLane, one of the "one year" volunteers to Mexico, returned to citizen life, a physician by profession, and, though a whig, is not blindly devoted to the party. This gentleman introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to have a provision inserted in all bills for raising additional troops for the Mexican war, which may hereafter come before Congress, requiring that they should be officered under the military laws of the several States from which

war, which may hereafter come before Congress, requiring that they should be officered under the military laws of the several States from which such troops may be raised. The proposition met with no objection, and the probability is that the "instruction" will be given.

A joint resolution has passed both branches, granting relief to D. T. Disney and others. This grant involves a little matter of history, worthy of reference, as the reminiscence was among those small beginnings of which the end is not yet. Mr. Disney is the same who presided over the recent democratic convention. The "State of Ohio" holds a judgment of some thousands of dollars against him and others, obtained under the circumstances following:—About ten years ago, there came a voice booming up the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, from beyond the banks of the "Sabine," appealing to the "sons of liberty" for help. Our government, however, threatened to enforce neutrality. Then sprang up a spirit of "Texas emigration" by companies; and it so happened that about the same time that a company of "Cemigrants" left the Western States for "Texas," an equal quantum of muskets, rifles, and suitable accoutrements, left for the same destination. And on one occasion, when a large company of "Texas emigrants" were escorted by a large concourse of citizens to the boat in waiting, at the Cincinnati landing, it so happened, that on that same day the Adjutant General of the State found himself relieved of the "care and keeping" of no small number of muskets "and trimmings."

Possession of the "missing" implements of warfare was traced to certain citizens of the city of Cincinnati; and in making out the list for an action to recover the value thereof, the agent of the State honored the Hon. D. T. Disney with a place, which resulted in the rendition of a judgment, now usually referred to, as versus "D. T. Disney and others." The object of the resolution now passed by the General Assembly of the State, is to exempt "D. T. Disney and others." From the payment of said j

sebultions which he affered a few chape since in relation to the New Hope and Dales are Bridge Company, was passed, and a committee of investigation raised, he stood ready to ansee and produce a New York broker, by whom he would prove that one of the usen who started three of the Ohio bank, hat to picked the Start three of the Ohio bank, hat to picked the Start the Start three of the Ohio bank, hat to picked the Dillibration of the Ohio bank, was used to start at least two others, and that a bundle of notes of the New Hope and brought him of the Ohio bank, was used to start the the Ohio bank, and that a bundle of notes of the New Hope and brought him of the Ohio bank, and that a bundle of notes of the New Hope and brought him of the Ohio bank in the city. What became of them he (Mr. Oldo) knew not, but when the lightning line brought how that the bank was broke, these, who had the notes of the State, and it is not probable that the investigating committee asked for by Dr. Olds, will be raised.

I am sustained in my opinion, neretolore expressed, of the time-wasting and frive nestion of legislating for this great State, embracing two millions of inshitunts, by Judge Wright, humself of the same party stamp with the majority; who, in a letter from this city to his paper at Cincinnot; (the Gazette) says: "I regret to say, our friends in the Legislature are doing nothing—literally nothing, towards the business proper that should be attended to also to add in holding the other of the sorn of the American people the "insquiry" of mere party legislation, a work in which the Herald (as Governor Rebb, shame to himself, says of Ohio, in regard to the early "stands in the fore front of opposition," I would not have much to say in response to the editor's request "it give a sketch of the important doings of the Legislature."

And it is in view of the barefit to the control the "insputing with the product of the control the contro

regarded as the Taylor candidate for nomination for Governor. His friends, at least, if he does not himself, occupy that position.

Simultaneous with the coming up of the delegates, also come the whig papers of the latest dates from the several counties, discussing the "proper duties" of the convention. The point at issue chiefly is, that the Corwin whigs wish to put Mr. Corwin in nomination as the choice of the whigs of Ohio for President, and also to select delegates to a national whig convention. Whereas the Taylor whigs object to any expression of "choice" by the convention, and demand that the delegates to a national convention should be elected by the whigs within each Congressional district. The articles in the late Lebanon Star, the "home" organ of Mr. Corwin, and of the Xenia Torchlight, the peculiar "anti-war" organ, and of the Scioto Gazette, the leading "Taylor" organ, and of the Corwin-McLean" organ, and of the Lancaster Gazette, Tom Ewing's "Clay-Taylor" organ, and others of these several tones, just now send up to the capital such chimes of "sweet discord" as have seldom been heard since the invention and introduction of political organs in this country. But, as the day is near at hand when they are to compare notes, and agree (if possible) upon one and the same tune, I will refain from an attempt to describe particulars, though such of the readers of the Herald as may have heard the caterwauling of the Chinamen in Peters' Museum, may, by comparison, form some have heard the caterwalling of the Chinamen in Peters' Museum, may, by comparison, form some idea of the "harmony" in the several whig organs of the whig party of Onio on the eve of the convention of 1848.

WESTERN SCRIBE.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1848. Movements of Politicians-Intrigues among the Leaders-The Democracy in Frouble-Legislative News-Railroads, &c.

The demonstrations recently made in support of General Cass, as the democratic candididate for the Presidency, in various quarters, have excited the fears of certain persons in these parts, who believe have little to hope for in the event of his election. They have been long intriguing against the General, and, it is said, that they are countenanced by President Polk, who does not love the Michigan Senator; and the course of the Ohio democracy, in nominating him for the Presidency, almost unanimously, through their State convention, has given them additional cause for working against him. The intrigue has many branches, and more than one object. One of its objects, is the destruction of General Cushing. The nomination of this gentleman, by our democracy, as their candidate for Governor, last fall, gave great offence to the Van Buren section of the party, whose leader is Collector Morton, who resembles St. Matthew in no other respect than that he is a custom house officer. As that section, however, hold almost every government office in the State, they could only growl over the nomination and refuse to vote for General Cushing. So generally did they refrain from voting for him, that the recipients of nine-teaths of the amounts paid in the shape of salaries or fees at the custom-house, did not visit the polls. Morton himself voted against General Cushing, and made no secret of it. Immediately after the election was over, Morton's paper came out bitterly against General C., and measures were soon entered upon to prevent his nomination in '48. They were in full train when the Cass movement took the plotters by surprise, and added to their through their State convention, has given them

To work as stoutly against General Cass as pos-sible, in the hope of preventing his nomination by a national convention; the defeat of General

Cushing in a state convention, and the nomination of Isaac Davis, of Worcester, for the office of Governor; and, should all these fail, the excession of the Van Buren section from the party, its members either voting for third men, or staying at home. They will be governed in their movements wholly by the course of the barnburning democrats of your State. Should these latter give the signal to go for Clay, or any other whig, our barnburners will rigidly obey it. The idea is, to work upon other New England States and to prevent Gen, Cass from receiving the electoral vote of either New Hampshite or Maine. They are working hand in hand with the Herkimer men of New York, and are quite able to play their old colleagues as shabby a trick so the former were to unasadie the resular democrats in that State. They highly approve of the sougestion made by the Washington Correspondent of a New York evening paper—namely, to elevate Senator Dixto the place of leader of the northern democracy, view Wright, deceased.

In conversation with one of them, a day or two ago, he showed me a calculation, by which he made it very elear that the 31 electoral votes of New York, Maine, and New Hampshire, were entirely at the disposal of the Van Buren men; that is oay, they can prevent their being thrown for the nomines of the National Democratic Convention, if they shed not like him; and they like General Case about as well as Judas loved housely. I cannot go into the particulars of the eliculation aforesaid; suffice it to say, it displayed a very intimate acquainance with the local politics of the different parts of the three States named, and the means to be resorted to to secure their support for the will go and diate. Upon my remarking that General Case, in the event of General Taylor not being a candidate, would carry Ohio and Tennosee, which States went sgainst Polk, the gentletter had been received from a high quarter, declaring that the Ohio convention did by so means represent the opinions of the democracy there, in its recent act

Estimate of the Cotton Crop of 1847.

Several estimates of the cotton crop of 1847, predicated entirely upon the extraordinary length of the growing season, have met my notice, which, in my opinion, are

extravagantly high, and will repress prices below the point which the law of supply and demand would cause our staple to attain, thus operating injuriously to the interests of the planters.

nowa:-		
New Orleans and Texas	1,040,000	bales
Mobile	425,000	**
Florida	140,000	64
Georgia	200,000	4.
South Carelina	300,000	40
North Carolina and Virgina	20,000	11
way will be a second of the se		
Total crop	2,125,000	14
Supply of cotton to meet the wants	of the v	forld for

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLL.—On Thursday last the Countess Guiccioli was married to the Marquis de Boissy, peer of France, at the chapel of the Palace of the Luxembourge. The marriage has created a considerable sensation in Taris, where both parties are well known, and has given ries to an infinity of jokes at the expense of the young couple. Among others, an aneodete is given to prove that twenty years of widowhood have not diminished the influence exercised by the fair bride over her admirers. In her younger days she showed her power over Lord Byron, by inducing him to give up the publication of Don Juan; and now she shows her influence ever her new hurband, the Marquis de Boissy, by extracting from him a solemn premise not to speak in the Chamber of Feers more than three times a week. As the Marquis is as frequent aspeaker in the French Chamber of Feers as a noble and learned lord is in the House of Lords, though without the elequence, the genius or the knowledge of the latter, the promise in question is said to have given great delight to the President, Duke Parquier, and to have reconciled him in a great measure to the introduction of the Counters Guiccioli into the French peerage.

It is an important fact, that the Moravian settlement of Sarepta, on the river Volgo, has again, for the second time, escaped the visitation of the choiera, whilst the disease has prevailed all around it. This is supposed to be the result of the well-known temperance and cleanliness of the Moravians, who rival the Society of Friends in both these qualities.

estravagantiy high, and will represe prices below the point which the law of supplys and demand would cause our steple to attain, thus operating injuriously to the interest of the planters.

Those whose estimates were founded upon the length of the season, seem to have overlooked the fact that the product of those sections which suffered from the ravages of the "army worm," has not been increased a single pound in consequence of the periodogation of the season; in by leid here was selfectually dut off by the application of the season; the yield here was selfectually dut off by the application of the country of the season. The "boil worm" conflicted its ravages to the end of the season. The "boil worm" conflicted its ravages to the end of the season. The "boil worm" conflicted its ravages to the end of the season. The "boil worm" conflicted its ravages to the end of the season. The worm worm of the season in these parts of the ectors. States was determined by the season. They work of worm work that the production of the country which were not visited at all by the "army worm," which were the following the season. They work of worm work the season in the season. They were spread over sections of the country which were not visited at all by the "army worm," which were not visited at all by the "army worm," which were not visited at all by the "army worm," which were not visited at all by the "army worm," which were not visited at all by the "army worm," which were not visited at all by the "army worm," and the destruction caused by them has far exceeded that complete the word of the word of the season and the destruction caused by them has far exceeded that complete the word of the season and the destruction caused by them has far exceeded that complete the word of t

preceed; my hand is too unsteady, and my whole frame is convulsed in agony. My brain is on free.

Sunday evening, 7 o'clock—I again take up my pen, to finish what I have to say. Great God! has it come to this! Is it not all a dream? Before twelve o'clock this night I am to pay the debt of nature. Yes, if I were to go free to-morrow, I could not live and be called a villain. God knows I am not one. O, my dear mother, brother, and sister, what can I say to you? My anguish will ooly allow me to bid you farewell. I die this night, believing that God, who knoweth all hearts, will forgive the dreadful act. I shall spend my remaining time in prayer. Oh, what misery I shall bring on all my near relations; and, what still more distresses me, is the fact that my name is familiar to the whole scientific world, as being connected with an important discovery; and now, while I am scarcely able to hold my pen. I must bid all farewell. May God forgive me. Oh! my dear wife and child, whom I leave destitute of the means of support. I would still live and work for you, but I cannot, fer were I to live on, I should become a maniac. I feel that I am but little better than one already. The instrument of my destruction was obtained when the officer who had me in charge kindly permitted me to go to my room yesterday.

To Eutrons:—

My last request to Editors is, that they will, while

To Editors:

My last request to Editors is, that they will, while commenting on this unhappy affair, think of my poor wife and child—also my mother, brother and sister, all of whom are numbered among the most respectable members of society.

H. WELLS.

To My DEAR WIFE:—
I feel that I am fast becoming a deranged man, or I would desist from this act. I cannot live and keep my reason, and on this account God will forgive the deed. I can say no more. Farewell.

H.

can say no mere. Farewell.

To Mr. Dwyer:

Dear Sir — When your receive this, I shall be no more. I wish you would take my watch, and present it to my dear wife, together with the triffe! I have already given you. Please to see to my burial—let me be interred here in the most secret manner possible. I wish you or Mr. Barber would go immediately to Hartford, and reveal this misfortune to my wife in the most unobjectionable manner possible, and attend to the business which we spoke of this morning, when you little thought of this occurrence.

Yours,

Mestern Hotel.

N. B.—Please tell Mr. James to write to Mr.T.W. Storrow, No 19 Rue du Faubourg, Piessonnieré. Paris, and tell him of my death.

The prison was visited during the day by many of our

tell him of my death.

The prison was visited during the day by many of our eminent doctors and dentists, and frem remarks made by Drs. Hosack and Smith, founded on interviews with Mr. Wells, prior to his arrest, they were decidedly of opinion that the deceased was perfectly insane on the chloroform practice. We are informed that this chloroform is nothing more than an extract from alcohol and chloride of lime, which, upon application, is inhaled from a sponge. Dr. Walters, the coroner, was called to hold an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdiet, "that the deceased came to his death by suicide, by inflicting a wound in the left thigh with a razor, while laboring under an aberration of mind."

The effects of this unfortunate man were placed in the

under an aberration of mind "

The effects of this unfortunate man were placed in the hands of Mr. Dwyor, of the Western Hotel, and the body, after the inquest, was deposited in a handsome coffin, placed in a pine box, and last night conveyed on board the Hartford Steamboat, for that city, where the deceased has a wife and child awaiting the draudful news.

We received a telegraphic despatch last evening from

setting forth that Mr. Wells, the deceased, was a man of irreproachable character, and a member in good standing in Dr. Hawe's Church.

The Baspond Suicide—In our paper of yesterday morning, we noticed the suicide of a young man, named Basford, who drowned himself, on Sunday evenling, by jumping overboard frem one of the Jersey City ferry boats, as also a note, which he handed to a gentleman on board, directed to the Herald office. A gentleman called at the office yesterday morning, we recognized the note to be the manuscript of a yeung man by the name of Issac F. Basford, of Philadelphia, and from what we could gather, he had had some unpleasantness with his friends, on account of an improper marriage, which he some time since contracted. His friends in this city heard of his having arrived from Philadelphia, on Sanday morning, but did not see him at all. That fact will at once account for his rashness.

The Result of Intemperance,—Conorer Walters was called to hold an inquest also, at the 16th Ward station house, upon the body of Louis Grabofski, a native of Poland, aged thirty-three years, who came to his death by intemperance and exposure. From the evidence adduced before the coroner, it appeared that the deceased had been for some time past a very intemperate man. On Sunday night, he called at the store of a person by whom he was employed to sell saussges, and invited him to take a parting glass together, as it was going to be the last glass of liquor he should ever take; at the same time handing his employer three papers, one being a few lines, thanking the latter for favors conferred; another was a note to the coroner, in which he set forth that he was about to take his own life, and consequently no one need be blamed for his sudden death. The sausage deater, on opening his employer three papers, one being a few lines, thanking the latter for favors conferred; another was a hote to the coroner, in which he set forth that he was about to take his own life, and consequently no one need be blamed for his su

The steamship Cambria will be open, on Thursday next, to any person who may wish to visit her.

Common Council.

Board of Assertant Alderman.—January 24th.—Linus W. Stevens, Esq., Fresident, in the chair.

Bust of Gen. Tayler.—A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a letter from Mons. P. Garbellle, who was sent by the Common Council of New Orleans, to Monterey, to execute a bust of General Taylor, requesting the city authorities of New York to accept of a corresponding bust of the military chieftain. Accepted.

Croton Water Wanted.—Petition of sundry persons to have water pipes laid in 18th street, between the First Avenue and Avenue A. Referred.

Street Inspector.—Report and resolution from the Board of Aldarmen, adverse to the employment of any street impector in the 6th ward, other than pelicemen of said ward. Non concurred in

New Street.—Petition of conquants of stores in New street, to have eldewalks relaid. Referred.

City Gueger.—Petition of John D. Neefus, to be appointed a city guager. Granted.

Sever in Frankfort Street.—Retition of sundry persons to have an sweer constructed in Frankfort street, from Chatham to Jacob street.—Referred.

Thiry-ninth Street.—Petition of sundry property-owners to have Thirty-ninth street graded and paved between the 8th_and 9th Avenues—Referred.

Second Avenue worked from the Fifty-third to the Sixty-first street.—Referred.

Mistray Street Swert.—Fettition of property-owners and lessees to have the sewer in Marray street, between Greanwich and West streets, filled up, in consequence of the tide-water entering the cellars, and greatly injuring the property—Referred.

Appointment.—Resolution in favor of Dr. William Kelly, a physician, for the Fenitentiary Hospital—Carried.

Gas in Tenth Street.—Resolution in favor of causing Tenth street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue, to be lighted with gas—Adopted.

Charitable Institutions.—Communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, enclosing his opinion in relation to the right of the Communication from the Co

Sporting Intelligence.

Jackson (Miss.) Races.—The following report we take

from the Mississippion:

Webwisday, Jan. 5, 1848.—Furse \$100—mile heats.
Mr Baird's Maryflie, by imp. Ainderby, dam by
Bertrand.
Mr. Smarr's Promise, by Wagner, dam by Red Bill.
Col. Derryberry's Comet, by imp. Belshazzer, out of the dam of St. Cloud.
Time, 2.05 - 2.00.
Tituston, Jan 6 - Pures \$200 - two mile heafs.
Mr. Morse's Miss Fiounce, by imp. Levisthan, out

Morse's dilar richino, of imp. Flouncy.
Smarr's Tarantula, by imp. Beishezz r, dam by Stockholder.
Time, 4:12-4:09.

Any contract Fig. — We seem getter slip of brong a size of the state o

are amidst the pollutions of the city, the plague and the pestilence.

It will be observed that of all the seasons, the summer presented the greatest number of patients, and the winter the least; and of the months, July the greatest, and February the smallest. It is not presumed to draw any exact inference, from these data, of the influence of the different neasons and months upon health. The greater number of patients, during the summer, was partly owing to the unusually large arrivals of foreign immigrants during that season, and partly to the great prevalence of diseases among children, as cholera infantum diarriors, &c.

to the unusually large arrivals of foreign immigrants during that season, and partly to the great prevalence of diseases among children, as cholera infantum diarrhors, &c.

Sertenes in the Lipe of Honora Shepherd has been one of crime for many years (she is now but thirty) and, although often tried at our Seasons courts for her counterfeiting propensities, she has, by her personal beauty, tact, and winning address, managed ever to escape—save only in one instance. In February, 1843, she was convicted of passing counterfeit money, by a Seasons jury, and sent to Sing Sing for eight years and three months. Honora-whose maiden name was O'Brienthe whole family from whonee she sprang being addited to a fatal dabbling in forged paper, several of her brothers and a sister, we believe having been graduates of our State prisons, or those of other States, as was also her husband—was at that time younger than now, and on her way up to Sing Sing, after sentence, she very plainly indicated to Sheriff Jones, who had her in charge, her plan of operations. Perfectly acquainted with human nature, she had measured the lady keeper of the institution and laid her plans accordingly. "Just now you keep still," said she, addressing the Sheriff,during their ride, "and see how I will work it. Pil be a very devil for the first three weeks, and then I'll lat Mrs. Farnham convert me! I'll be as meek and quiet as a lamb; I'll make her think me an angel, and I'll flatter the old woman until she will imagine that she herself is an archanged. Won't I do it? You ree I am not going to stay in those stones wallslong, now, I tell you." And Honora was right. On the 16th of April, 1840, sho was pardoned, through the interession of Judge Edmonds. Mrs. Farnham, and other mistaken philanthropiets, by Governor Wright, and hurried off to the bank of the Mississippi, we contain the corresponded with Mrs. Farnham regularly until a year or so since, and her letters were frequently read before the members of certain philanthronic associations, as a proof of

William B. Winne, printy postman in Albany lines 1800, died on the list inst, having served in the office for about 45 years. He was, at the time of his death, 90 years of age.